

than the second dorsal. Caudal apparently truncated. No scales. The lateral line well marked, continuous, rather rough. Minute teeth on the jaws and palate.

Dark olivaceous-brown on the back, the sides and abdomen silvery, with a pink spot at the base of the operculum and five bright rose-pink bands on each side.

D., 8/18(?); A., 13(?).

Total length, 46 mm.; of the head, 10 mm.; of the snout, 3 mm. Height of the body, 7.5 mm. Diameter of the eye, 3.5 mm.; interorbital space, 3 mm. Length of the base of the first dorsal, 6.5 mm.; of the second, 13 mm.; of the anal, 11 mm. Length of the pectoral, 10 mm.; of the ventral, 9 mm.

Picked up on the beach at Sumner and presented to the Museum by Mr. F. C. B. Bishop.

As the fish had been partially dried I could not count the fin-rays very accurately, but it is evident from its colours that it is distinct from any previously described species.

The type is preserved in the Canterbury Museum.

ART. X.—*On the Occurrence of Centrolophus in New Zealand.*

By Captain F. W. HUTTON, F.R.S.

[Read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, 4th November, 1903.]

Centrolophus, called "blackfish" from its colour, is a pelagic fish found in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic. Early in the year 1893 the Australian Museum at Sydney received a specimen from New Zealand which was described by Mr. Douglas Ogilby as a new species, *C. maoricus*. On the 16th of last February another specimen of the blackfish was picked up at Sumner by Mr. Thomas Clark, who presented it to the Christchurch Museum. The specimen was considerably damaged by gulls about the head and neck, but it has been preserved in formalin.

It differs from *C. maoricus* in the more numerous fin-rays, in which respect it comes nearer to *C. britannicus* of Dr. Gunther (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 3, vi., 46), but our fish has more fin-rays even than that species. However, without making a skeleton it is difficult to say exactly where the dorsal fin begins or how many spines it has, for it rises so slowly from the back and the spines are so weak.

The following is a description of the specimen:—

D., 10/47; A., 3/35.

Greatest depth goes $5\frac{1}{2}$ times into the total length. The length of the head goes $5\frac{1}{2}$ times into the total. The maxillary reaches to below the front of the eye. The dorsal fin is low and the rays are feeble; it commences above the base of the pectoral.

The scales are minute, and form a sheath along the basal half of the vertical fins.

Colour, dark-brown, without any spots.

Total length, 34 in.; length of the dorsal fin, about 20 in. or 21 in.; of the anal, 11 in.

ART. XI.—*Revision of the New Zealand Members of the Genus Phorocera.*

By Captain F. W. HUTTON, F.R.S.

[Read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, 4th November, 1903.]

IN the New Zealand species of the genus the macrochætæ are generally as follows: Vertical bristles, one pair on each side, slightly diverging. Ocellar bristles present. Fronto-orbital in two rows, the inner 6, the outer 3, stronger. Lower fronto-orbital also 4, descending to about the middle of the eye. Facial bristles on the lower two-thirds of the ridges; a strong vibrissa near the mouth. Humeral bristles, 3; post-humeral, 2. Dorso-humeral, four rows on each side. Scutellar bristles few, about 6 on each side, pointing backwards. Meso-pleural in a vertical band, the posterior not strong. Ptero-pleural, 2; sterno-pleural, 1, very strong. The first, second, and third abdominal segments are without discal bristles in the female. The second segment has two marginals near the centre. The third segment has several; and the fourth has both discal and marginal bristles.

P. atrox.

The sides of the face are yellowish-white; the antennal groove is pure-white.

P. perniciososa.

The sides of the face are greyish-white, with a brown spot; the antennal groove is white.

P. nyctemeriana and P. feredayi.

I have no more information about these species.